

**A NEW SPECIES OF *CYAMOPS* MELANDER (DIPTERA: PERISCCELIDIDAE)
FROM BRAZIL, WITH DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON ANOTHER SPECIES**

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Abstract.—A new species of the periscelidid genus *Cyamops* Melander, *C. sabroskyi*, is described from Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Its sister-group relationship with *C. neotropicus* is hypothesized. Discovery of *C. americanus*, previously known only from Mexico and Costa Rica, is reported from Guyana.

Key Words: Diptera, Periscelididae, *Cyamops*, Neotropical Region, Brazil

In a recent revision of the periscelidid genus *Cyamops* Melander (Baptista and Mathis 1994), we recognized eight New World species, including four that were newly described. Two of these, *C. fasciatus* Baptista and Mathis and *C. neotropicus* Baptista and Mathis, occur in Brazil. Herein we describe a third species from Brazil that was recently collected in the state of Rio de Janeiro. We also provide locality data on the discovery of *C. americanus* Baptista and Mathis in Guyana.

Methods.—The descriptive terminology, with the exceptions noted in Baptista and Mathis (1994), is that published in the Manual of Nearctic Diptera (McAlpine 1981). As a complete description for the genus *Cyamops* was published recently in the above cited work, the generic characters will not be repeated here, and the format for the species description likewise adheres to Baptista and Mathis (1994).

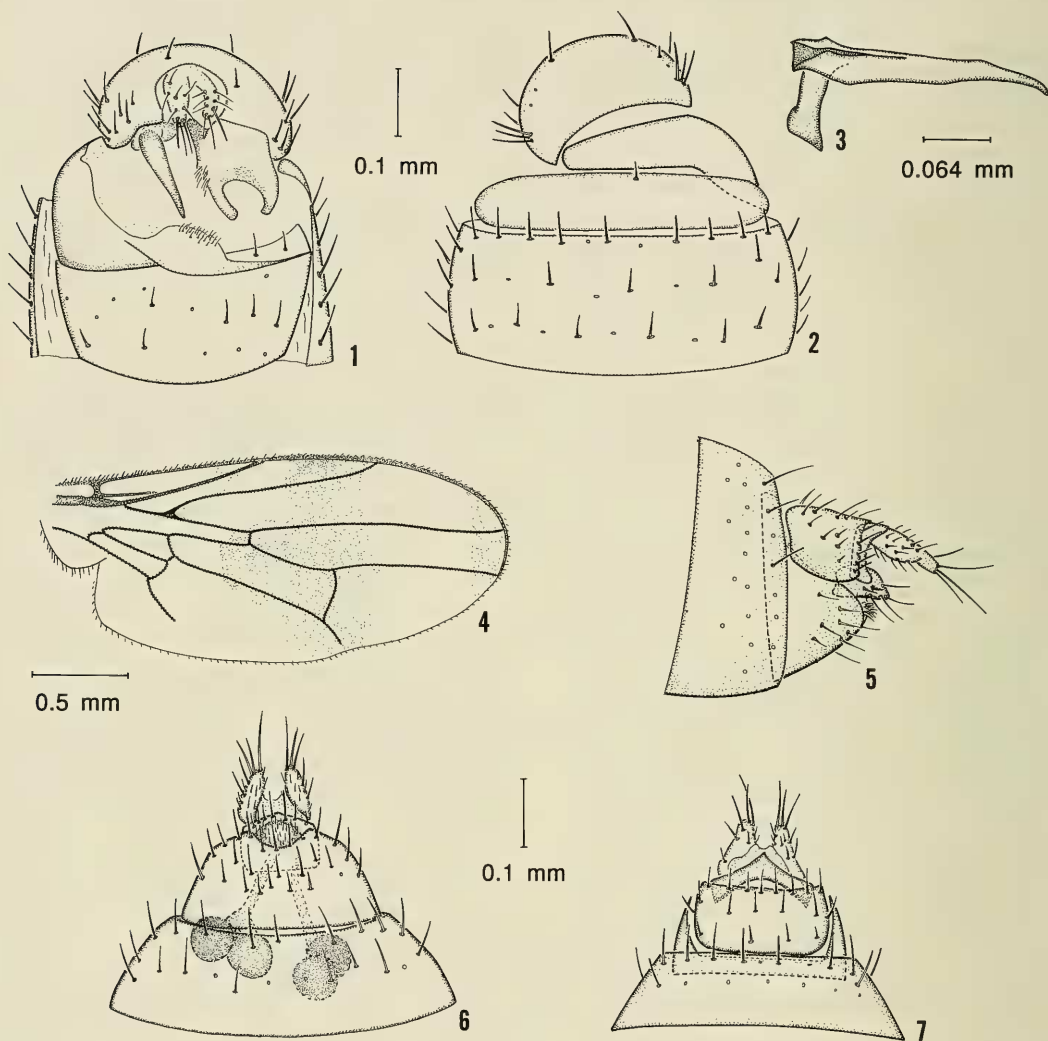
***Cyamops sabroskyi* Baptista and Mathis,
NEW SPECIES
(Figs. 1–7)**

Description.—Small flies, with general characters of American species of *Cyamops*

as noted by Baptista and Mathis (1994:5–6). Adult ♂ length 2.4 mm; wing length 2.2 mm; wing width 0.9 mm (only holotype measured). Adult ♀ length 2.7–3.0 mm; wing length 2.70–2.80 mm; wing width 1.10–1.12 mm (3 ♀ measured).

Head: Frons and ocellar tubercle subshiny, partially microtomentose, microtomentum denser in depressed area; antenna with dorsal ½ mostly brown; facial region mostly yellow, sparsely microtomentose medially; clypeus and palpus pale yellow; face shallowly and vertically arched, not angulate; facial carina narrow, slightly widened anteriorly; eye bearing sparse interfacetal setulae. Chaetotaxy: Inner fronto-orbital setae nearly parallel to slightly divergent; fronto-orbits thinly setulose; arista with 10:3 rays, dorsobasal rays not clearly bifurcate; peristomal setae 8–9.

Thorax: Halter mostly white, brown at base; mesonotum slightly longer than large; scutellum trapeziform, disk flattened. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral setae 0 + 1, subequal in length to the 1st scutellar setae; mesonotal setulae not much developed; scutellar setae 2, the basal pair about ½ the length of the apical; anepisternum setulose posteri-



Figs. 1-7. *Cyamops sabroskyi* (holotype). 1, Abdomen of ♂, ventral view. 2, Same, dorsal view. 3, Ejaculatory apodeme, (holotype), lateral view. 4, Wing (female paratype). 5, Abdomen of ♀ and terminalia, lateral view. 6, Same, ventral view. 7, Same, dorsal view.

only. Legs: Mostly yellow; mid and hind coxae brown; mid femur with apical $\frac{1}{2}$ and hind femur with apical $\frac{3}{4}$ brown; apical and subapical tarsomeres of each leg brown; spinelike setulae 8, not well differentiated, brown. Wing (Fig. 4): Mostly hyaline but with distinct brown pattern; central, irregular transverse stripe comparatively narrow, not connected with apical stripe anteriorly; a brown mark near apex of vein R, present, but inconspicuous; costal vein ratio I:1.04–1.24 (slide-mounted wing 1.04), costal vein

ratio II:2.94–3.12 (slide-mounted wing 3.12), wing ratio: 2.42–2.57 (slide-mounted wing 2.42).

Abdomen (Figs. 1–2): Male 7th tergite as long as 6th, both tergites almost without setae; sternites 6–7 with posterior process evenly rounded, somewhat shallow, with median extension. Male terminalia as follows (Figs. 1, 3): right surstylus large, about as wide as long, apical margin hook-shaped in ventral view; left surstylus narrow, gradually tapered to point, length lon-

ger than right; hypandrial projection apparently absent; ejaculatory apodeme (Fig. 3) moderately large, almost equal to combined length of 6th and 7th tergites, in lateral view hatched shaped, extended process parallel sided, in dorsal view somewhat tear drop in shape with basal margin truncate and apical margin with nipplelike projection.

Female: Head: mesofacialia and gena dark brown, strongly microtomentose, silver; facial carina shiny, sparsely microtomentose; clypeus shiny brown; palpus brown; antenna dorsally infusate; face in profile angulate.

Thorax: Setae and setulae of mesonotum typically stronger and longer than in the male. Legs: Coxae and femora dark brown, hind tibia infusate at apical $\frac{1}{2}$, apices with a yellowish ring; apical and subapical tarsomeres of each leg brown.

Abdomen and terminalia (Figs. 5–7): 6th and 7th segments well delimited dorsally; 8th sternite small, difficult to discern, but completely separate from 7th segment; 9th sternite almost rectangular, slightly wider than long; two pairs of equal spermathecae present.

Type material.—The holotype male is labeled “BRAZIL. RJ. Rio de Janeiro, Paineiras/A. Baptista, R. Baptista, 30 Oct 1994; [date handwritten across left side of label]; HOLOTIPO ♂ [printed except for “♂”; red]/*Cyamops sabroskyi* A. Baptista & W. N. Mathis.” The holotype is double mounted (glued to a point), is in moderately good condition (abdomen removed, dissected, parts in an attached microvial), and is deposited in the MZUSP. Paratypes: Same label data as the holotype (3 ♀; 1 ♀ with wing and abdomen removed, wing slide-mounted, abdomen attached in a microvial; others in good condition, MZUSP).

Distribution.—*Cyamops sabroskyi* is known only from the type locality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Etymology.—This species is named to honor Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky, who has contributed to our knowledge of New World

Cyamops (Sabrosky 1958, 1965) and who encouraged our research on this fascinating and colorful genus.

Remarks.—This species keys to *C. neotropicus* Hennig in our “Key to the New World species of *Cyamops*” (Baptista and Mathis 1994). The shape of the male sternites 6 and 7 and of the aedeagal apodeme (hatchetlike) seems to be a synapomorphy for both species and establishes their sister-group relationship. Male specimens of *C. sabroskyi* are easily distinguished from those of *C. neotropicus*, however, by the hook-shaped left surstylus. The aedeagal apodeme is larger in *C. neotropicus*, its length equal to combined 5th, 6th, and 7th tergites. Females of *C. sabroskyi* are unique among Neotropical species by having the 8th sternite reduced and partially retracted below sternite 7 (see description above).

Cyamops americanus Baptista and Mathis

Cyamops americanus Baptista and Mathis, 1994: 14–17.

Specimens Examined.—*COSTA RICA*. Bahía Carrillo National Park (10°10'N, 84°07'W, 500 m), 10 Apr 1985, H. Goulet, L. Masner (1 ♂, 1 ♀; CNC). *GUYANA*. CEIBA (a biological station ca. 40 km S Georgetown, 06°29.9'N, 58°13.1'W), 21 Apr 1995, W. N. Mathis (3 ♂; USNM). *MEXICO*. *Chiapas*. Bochil/ Yerba Buena (6500 ft, 20 mi N), 24 Jun 1969, W. R. M. Mason (1 ♀; CNC). El Triunfo (49 Km S Jaltenango, 1300–2000 m), 13–15 May 1985, W. N. Mathis (♂ holotype and 33 ♂, 68 ♀; TAU, USNM).

Distribution.—Neotropical: Costa Rica, Guyana, and Mexico (Chiapas).

Remarks.—This species was previously known only from Mesoamerica (Mexico and Costa Rica), and its discovery in Guyana is a significant extension to our knowledge of this species' distribution.

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